AN ESSAT,

Medicine ...General Jo Superiority & Homeopathic System

Respectfully submitted to the Faculty of the



On the 1st day of February AD. one thousand eight hundred & fifty eight

By N.A. de Sarona

of Querlo Drincipe Island of Caba



By one of the regulations of the Momerpathic Medical College of Tennsyl vania, it is prescribed Shal The candidate, on or before the first of Fibruary, must deliver to the Dean of the Faculty, a Thesis, composed by himself and in his own handwriting. on some medical subject set. In compliance therefore with The above, I shall endeavour by this essay, to give a bird's eye view of the science of medicine in general, and also to prove The superiority of that doctrine

which has for it's foundation the theory. Similia similibus curantur. Defore, however, be ginning this tast, which, although easy to an enlightned practition ner, appears difficult, to the more unexperienced, mind, of a student of medicine I must request of you gentlemen of the Faculty Kindly to excuse the errors That are likely to occur in The condideration of The subject, and also to overlook the numerous grammatical mistakes, which must of necessity be made, in The composition and phraseology of a foreign

Crigin of Medicine.

Medicine, came to the world with

man.

From time immemorial, a natural instinct, frompled mankind to souther of to apply a remedy, to the least pain or disagreable sensation

Thus, the illustrive philosopher Flijor, has said that. The who at the twentieth year of his age, is not able to alleviate his minor sufferings, lacks, common sense.

In vain have writers, indeavoured to trace the stream of medical knowledge to its source. In all the savage tribes of Africa; Lapland; Ofen healand; Fou Holland, amidst the indian
tribes of Worth America, numerous, indi-

= cations of the art of healing, have ever been found. In the infancy of the world, there were, of course, no physicians, and all means, however unatural or superstiliers were resorted to, for the alleviation of suf-One of the earliest of these means was the application of the entrails of a recently slain animal, to the painful Music, was employed as a curative agent, by Democritue, Asclepia des, and Marianus Capellus assures us, that fevers, may be cured by appropriate songs. . Ovely, and charms, were used by The Romans, Greeks, and Egyptians.

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Ne chefisus, who lived six hundred and Therity years before Phrist, has written, Shal. a green jusper cut in the form of a dra gon, surrounded with rough, if applied externally, would strengthen the stomach and organs of digestion. I similar superstition, is still practised by the indians. There is a speciel of green juster, found in many harts of America, particularly in New Spain, (Mexico) to which the Spaniards have given the name of Siedra de la Hada, and is used for curing the which by being applied to the navel.

Amulets are used at the present day, by the less enlightned inhabitants of the West India Islands, particularly of Cuba. The tooth of a wild boar, suspended to a child's neek saves him, they suppose, from all disease during dentition.

The Chaldeans and Babylonians car= ried Their sick to the public roads; that travellers might converse with them, and communicate such remedief, as had been successful by used, in similar cases, in the countries where they came. This custom, continued for centuries in Asyrea; and Strabo. states that it prevailed amongsthe Lusitanians (Gortuguese). Thus however, the results of experience descended only by oral tradition. But in the lapse of aiges human kowledge advanced, independent of Medicine. Important discoveries were made, That greatly sided, the development of sciences, particularly of Medicine and Vurgery. Which of these two branches can claim the greatest antiquity would be

difficult to ascertain. (However) according to Styles Empirical, the earliest exercise of the art, was that of extracting arrows.

It was in the temple of Esculation, was first, regularly recorded. Diseases, and their cures were there duly registered on tablets of marble. The firsts and priestesses, who were the quardiant of the temple, prepared

Whe extraction of an arrow, being a surgical operation, this assertion would sum to imply that surgery was practiced before medecine. But if we consider der that an operation must of necessity be followed by medical treatment, we see that both their branches are of necessity of the same age, they are me may say, twin sisters, maturally aiding each other; and although surgery has made perhaps, within the last centuries, more progress than medicine, it is owing to the physical nature of the labor it requires.

The remedies and directed their application: and Thus, commenced the practice of medicine, as a regular profession. The experience thus acquired was consigmed and transferred to the successors of These, from onegeneration to the other, and in This manner, a treasure of medical Anno: ledge and information was accumulated, which was handed down to posterity; abounding however in errors, abour dities, irrational and incoherent precepts, and many superstitions ide af.

Mippoer ales and others improve the healing will Dippowerates was the first, we may say, who made an effort to regulate and coordinate this wild mass, of edeas. (His works and labors, entitled him to the name of Father of medicine, and although written, twenty two centuries ago, They are still read and admired by The profession: and it is but shortly since, that they were epitomised by one of our most distinguished physicians.) But, although he did much towards correcting the old precepts, and originated new, and Jurhaps better ones; although his aphorisms, are still cited with veneration, we can but admit that many of his principles were founded on hy pushetical Theories. Since his time, others have ad:

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vanced their ideas, and have Thus contributed to a greater or less degree, to the progress of science.

Than medicine, no branch of hu=

Man medicine, no branch of hus
man learning, can number, more great men
among its advocates, not a single century
has clapsed, without some new and ils
lustrious name being engraved in the
annals of medicine.

Ister Hippocrates came his two sous Thesalus and Draco, physicians of great renown.

Again we find in the catalogue of illustrious names. Acron Jamous Chrisician of Agrigentes, contemporary of Bishagoras and Thales, propagator, of empiricism among The Greeks.

Exasilvales and Rerophiles, whose

an atomical discoveries gave so much luster to the science of medecine.

Serapion, who practiced according to experience.

Heraclides, who never spoke contrary to the trush, and never believed but what he had seen.

Aschepiades, a man of great virtue and of Showerful genius, founder of a new system; which he introduced in Rome, with extraordinary success, when no other physician had before him, bein allowed to spractice his art, in that city.

Molsius, roman citizen, sapient com mentator of the dogmatic and empiric system, rather favourably inclined towards the former.

(Andromacuf, ophysician) of

Meron, he was the inventor of the univer sal anlidote, theriaque. Mrchigenes, chief of the ecleclick physicians, distingenshed for his knowledge of the spulse. He practiced in Rome with great boilliancy and success. Melie de Japadoce, one of she Jeneumatic sect. He had a great lasto for bleeding. We ond to him the first breatise expression chronic dis= eades. Galen, that King of science who flourished in the second century, as great perhaps as Hippocrates, and Aristo = teles, whom he had taken as models. One of the greatest men of whom science can boast.

Saul d'Ogine, Oribaze, Bailen, and
Setins, first successors of Galen and who
were named, firmes of medicine
Charmis, native of Marseilles
he generalised in Nome the use of
the cold bath.

Of little later in the history
of medicine we have. Marcel The
Empire, native of Bordeau. From him

Empirice, native of Bordeau. From him imanaled a complete work on medicine, giving an idea of the manner in which it was fracticed among the Gauls about the fourth century.

Moriceuna and Noerhoes, illustrious rivals, propagators of the medicine of the Arabs, admixture of the theories of Callen, Aristotele, and some great physicians of that nation

Fernel, who appeared like the lightning, priviling the clouds and as cending unto he aven. Hever a more eloquent orator has adorned our chairs; never a more easy and agreable genius has treated of medicine. The left us too young for the accomplish-ment of his ambition and the advan= cement of science. Duret and Baillow, incompa: rable glories of the Garisian School. Paracelsuf, extraor dinary man genies above his contimporaries. Man of fire said Bordeau "under whose hand the organism becomes a living volca: no ". He burned before a numerous auditory the works of Galen and Avicenna. He created a new doctrine

independent of former Shevries, compa: ring the physical with the moral health; he laught that the body also should have its religion and its virtue; that in the entire animal organism The celestial element. should substitute the terrestrial; and Shat flesh should of necessity be spipitualised, in order that it might be healed. He admits of a soul to the body, material though subtle in its nature, serving as intermediate between the flesh and the spirit.

I show that the preceding criticism on the character of such a great man as Baraclas, differs widely, from the general opinion. That he had an indefinite amount of self-conceit is extainly innegable. But this is not sufficient reason to say that he was an illiterate enthusiast as Batter calls him, or are insolent drunthard and a boutal and immoral debanches as Paris demoninates him. In fact if such was the

For Kelmont, disciple of Paracelsus, was possessed of a sagacious mind, full of spirit, a man whom the medical philosophers might place at their head. In eveny to the doctrine of crisis. He considered the stomach, as an independent organ with a life of its own, which like an animal, has the power to taste, to like and to dislike. "This hour him medicine were lost."

Dulaurens, physician to Henry.
The fourth, has written the most complete treatise on crisis.

case, if Paracelous did insulge in an occasional one of stimulous, we are corry to see such an degant and erndite author as it saris, allude to it, in this disrespectful manner. If it be true that Sparacel: ens was an exceptive man, the important services he has rendered to the medical profession should lead us to be more considerate in our remarks, and to speak of our predecessors, for with respect, at least in such a manner as not to injure their neglection or defame their memory.

Soubert, who flourished in the six tunth centuries, disciple of The school of Montpellier, anthor of an exellent work entilled, Topular Errors. (1) Sydenham, one of The expectant school denominated the English. Hippocrales. Marvey, discovered by The circula tion of the blood. Baglivi); physician of great renown in Haly, a true follower y Hipporales, almost colemporary with Gidenham. Stabl, illustrious Dane, one of the greatest advocates of medicine. He was convinced of the (1) A work, bearing the same name was written by DI J. Frincrose of Gordon.

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uselessness, of drugs; and of the efficacy of nature alone in curing disease. He was chief of the ani= mist physicians. He considered disease, as an effort of the soul, by which it endeavors to overcome any mor hipe influence. Dochaare the dogmatest, was a great reformer, of wide spread refutation, whose name is hown in The entire world. He considered The human body, as a complicated machine, where solids and fluids act according to the laws of natural philosophy and hydraulief. Seconding to him The acrimony of the humers was the cause of disease. He sherefore belonged to the seet of humorists.

Haller medical Jshilesopher, y great distinction. Brown, philosophie physician who generalised disease, into there of increased and dimenished excitement, calling them otherwo and asthenie. He reigned at sovereign in the medical world Though but for a short period " Bordeau, the most judicions physician of his age, an accomplish. ed author and practioner of much talent. His genius has enables ed (him) to judge and criti-It is said of this extraordinary genius, that before engaging in his dayly occupations. The generally indulged, in the moderate, stimulous, of one him = dud and fifty drops of landanum in a glass of whisty.

- cise his predecessors. It was from The works of this illustrious individual, that Dichat imbihed his Gredilections for medical Willen, The great nosologist, author of one of the most exellent treatises on, hygiene, and materia medica. Barthez. another fromerful genius enlightned medical philo sopher, "true creator of the science of man". His Sheories refelaced Those of Boer to a are, Stahl and Van Helmont in the traditio: nal school of Moulpellier. Rufeland, motograph and fractilioner of high standing and immense reputation, Editor of a

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journal Shat bears his name; one of the most extensive medical purblications that has ever appeared.

Bichat, illustrious followers

of Bordean, creative genius, and

had he lived to a more advance

ced age, that seince to which his

an atomical works have given a

new luster, would have here still

more advanced.

But shere remain so many to be enumerated, that they can only be mentioned in a superficial manner and wishout any chronological order Those best known to the prefession are. Cabanis, and hor of the surrivaled worst upon the relation between physical and moral causes.

Broussais, Known as the physician of Faldegrace, inventor of the antiphogistic system. The celebrated Thay en die, the Jamous Hunter and many eminent physicians of the present day whom I shall not mention, out of respect for their modesty. All these great men have · contributed with their labors, he cubrations and doctrines more or less, reliable, Though often erroneous to conduct the science of medicine to the state in which it is now found. Their doctrine, were often erroneous it is true, because the animosity which They hear towards each other, clearly de=

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less, there errors, have done their part in the great worth of improving our medical throwledge, by giving us a more complete experience, and heading us thereby, to avoid them, beading us neares to the true doe - trine.

That medicine has reached its apogie, or highest point of perfection,
wh, no! it is yet at a sad distanee from it; as a science it can not
be termed exact, or precise; like mathematics, which is founded on ealculation and evident arioms.

The science of medicine deals
with the interior of the human

bedy, which is it self involved in the profoundest mysteries. The must not therefore wonder and complain of its slow for gress.

Sciences necessary to medicine Tad it not heen for the aid and cooperation of many other sciences, which to gether with medicine have developed Themselved gradually, our art would certainly have remained staturary. In fact what would have become of the summe of medicine had it not been aided in its firegress by Thatwal John lisophy, Botany. Themistry, and Jarticularly by Ma-tomy and Physiology? I mere routime, with no other quide to its firme: titioner than empiricism. In order Therefore that a physician should be well qualified to falifies his numerous duties

he ought to be famelear, with The qualities, and forefurties of Those external agents which are in immediate and daily evetact with man, such as water, our, heat or calored, light, and others, which are all essential to life; he should be well acquainted with mag. netism electricity, xet. Un other words he should under = stand The laws of natural John losophy. Bolany, mineralogy and zoology, are alse essen = tral to a fractitioner, that he may understand the natural history qualities and properties

of plants, minerals, and animals. These three King doms of nature, form one of the bran: ched of medicine proper, in alirea It, physician should understand toxicology, that he may be able, to determine the numerous fivis out found in The various hing doms of mature and Shereby avoid Them or mahe use of them, according to the dictates of his judge ment. It is of frime importance That he should be a through chemist. For Chemistry true ches us the nature and

properties of bodies, simple or compound, inorganie or orga nized. It should us the manner in which every combination is effected, it inverligates the action between each Chartiele, molecule or atom of matter, and so needs any is this seine, that he who underlakes to practice medicine, ignorant of the affinities of boolies, of their mutual action upon each other, and of The reactive properties of some. is greatly exposed to commit a thousand enor, the course: quences of which may after be ireparable.

It may happen that he will administer an appropriate remedy, perfectly well indicated, a remedy, which, of itstelf, would cure the disease. But the patient may with the consent of This ignorant (praeletioner, take an article of food, or other wise which may be incompatible with the administered remidy. and which will Therefore counteral ils effects, and prevent its effice : cions action. The physician not knowing that what he has done with his might Chand. he has undone with his left. mill be led astrong by his reaso-ning, he will change The Sprescrip

But This is by no means, all.

On accomplished physician should innderstand, That may, and

Thy give; The former, that he may understand the more model

of confectioning and guefraring his
drugs, the latter that he may not only
contribute to the eure, by prescribing
The drue regimen of the patient, but
also, that he may be able to prevent
disease by inducing his client to
live in accordance with its

Ditto. Anatomy and Thysiology There are also many other brown: ches of human Howledge essential. by necessary to althorough me: dical education. But of all none are so important as the two great natural sciences Anatomy and Physiology. Indeed so indispensa: ble are They, that being at the fresent day considered as branches of The science of me: de eine, I can not pass over Them, in such a light manner, without giving, or at least attempting to point out, in what Their im = fortunce to the practitioner consists.

Thysiology, has been defined by some, as the science of life; I should rather say, it is the science that leaches us how we live, It treats of the functions That each part of the freman frame fulfild, showing us in what manned the phenomena that constitute life. are Gerformed. These Thenomena or func: trons are divided into two Minds, Those that relate to the preservation of the species, and those that relate to the fireservation of The induidual. The functions that relate to The preservation of the individual, are

34 subdivided into animal and organic. The animal functions are Those of the intellect, of seen sation, of locomotion and vere. The respective agents of which are the cerebrum, the nervous system in gene: ral, The miscles, and vocal chords six. The organic functions are dis gestion, absorption, respiration cir culation, secretion, mutrition and calorification. Digestion, is a function

Digestion, is a function by me and of which, alimen lary substances when introduced, into the digestive canal,
under go different alterations.
Thus enabling them to be courseded into blood, and subsequently

by other processed which we shall There of ter explain, with the different tissues of the body. The foreest of digestion, it subdivided into eight organie actions, There are, prepension, mastication, insalivation, de= glution, action of the stomach, action of the small intestines, action of the large intestines. and expulsion of The fees. Absorption is that orga: me function by virtue of which certain vessels, intite substances from within and without the human body, This is disided into internal and external, By internal abs orfition, is me and

not only that which lakes places on the external surface of the bidy, but als That effected, in The diges live canal and res: friendly apparatus. The vessels involved in ex= ternal absorption are The veint and by liferous vestels. In: ternal absorption is that if feeled in the interior of The Gharts Themselves, this is princife ally carried on by the lym-John alies. Oh is by me and of This imported that Those fluids are prepared which are afters words to be elliminated by the secretory aparatuf.

37. The third function, is that of Respiration. It is that action by means of which, a certain your tion of almospherie air is laken into the system, and exchanged for the same buth of unother gorseons substance, which we expire. The object of respiration, is to pla ce the materials of the blood, in contact with atmospheric air, That it may be furified. The phenomena of this function are frankly chemical; and frankly much unical. The chemical action consists firstly, in the generation of carbonic acid gas, which is given out; second by, in the absorption of oxigen gas,

from the atmosphere, and Thirdly, into the formation of a quantity of water, which Charses off, in the form of vafior. The mechanical action, consests, simply in the expansion and dilatation of the chest. The function of respiration is carried on in the lungs. Einculation, which is the fourth" organce function, denotes The mu= tion of the blood, Through the diffirent vessels of the body; its discovery (in the year 1619,) has immortalized

The name of Harvey, whom we have

¹⁾ Fourth in the order that we have enumarated them; not in any other res:

39.____ The circulation presents many important (phenomena, which would be two long to enume: rate at present. The function of secretion which is next in order, is care ried on chiefly in the glands. it consedt in the separation of certain materials, from The blood which are destined to form differrent important fluids, such as The wrine, bile, tears, milk, semen, saliva, set. N'ext in order is nutretion, which is that organic function. by virtue of which, The hystogene: tie, or mutritions material, after

having been properly chabor aled, loses its own nature, and asu: mes that of the different living listues, in the economy; for This reas son it has also been called assimilation. It assimilates The multitions material to The living tissue. In fine, calorification, as The word implies it, is The action by which heat, or calorie is gene: rated in The system. Several Theories have been advanced, regarding this must important function. But that which affect to be most plansible, is, That the combinatwo of earboure acid gas with oxis

gen gas, is altended with the same result, in the organism, as it is, out of it; namely, The firstuction of heat. These Then are the seven or= ganic functions. When all There together with the animal functions act harmonions by, we are said to enjoy health; and disease Therefore, is nothing more, nor leas, Than a decanged condition of one or more of these functions. We Therefore see The great importance of Johnson by to The practitioner of medicine. He can not restore, The duranged function to its mormal course, unless he be acquainted with its action. For the

same reason; that, a machinist can not Josepherly repair an engine, unless he be acquainted with its mucha: This observation however, is Therhaps more appropriate with regard to Anatomy which, as me have where: dy stated, is another of the indisfrens able acquirements y a physi-The word, andtony, in it self does not clearly indicate the meaning it is intended to ion; vey; it gives in clear idea of the science which it represents. It is derived from the greek, and freeferly signifies to cut, or to dissect. The term an atomy however

is now apropriated to The science That treats, of the number, shape, structure, situation, and relation, of all the parts of the body. Ochaps however, in the reton = tion of This word to denominate the science, it was taken into considera tion, that one of the ultimate Jurposes, of anatomy is to enable The fractioner to cut or to dissect with dex terity, for in order to do so, he must understand The structure, situation, set. of the parts which he has to cut or dissect. The two preciding seines, ana= tomy and Johysio bygy are inseparable.

⁽¹⁾ By firactioner is here meant surgeon, son accomplished physician should be a destinous surgeon.

One could not exist without the o = ther. For if physiology explains to us, The Johnson ena of digestion, circulation, sensation & et; anatomes describes to us the various organs that Gerform These different functions, it opens to us the entire track of the alimentary canal with its numerous divisions, and subdivisions, its posi= two, shape set. It enables us to trace The vessels that carry on the circula tion, through their ultimate rami = fications, thus showing us the place where they are invariably to be found. It shows us what is meant by The complicated nervous system, in what manner, parting from its cirebral centre, it extends and ramifies, through the

entire organism. It is important that the prace litioner should pay particular attention to this part of anatomy, for the human race suffers greatly from numerous diseases, originating in the nervous system, many of which are get incurable. Which of Them two collateral sciences, is most important, would be a difficult question to answer. That ana tomy, however, has one great advanlæge over filigsivlogy, is a self evident Physiology explains, he us The vital phenomena, by a process of reasoning more or less plansible or convincing. Thysiological trushs

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can be explained, not, demonstra led. It great part, or the greater part, of what is known in physiology, is not, actually known, it is only surmised or supposed. From this results a swereity of opinion between physico logists, and a continual change of Theories. The physicology of today. is not the physiology of yesterday Some of the most beautiful theories have been overthrown, and what was formerly considered as an ingenious provision of nature, stands only as a Chumiliating proof of the fullacies of Johnsoilegy. Theories that were once considered well author ticated have hen

⁽¹⁾ Drollson Reed's lecture on physiology. Flom. med. college of Tenn. November 1857.

proved false. Ind what pledge can be given that the doctrines of today will not be replaced by the newones of tomorrow. In our physiological works we find often repeated the worlf It is believed, "The think, it is gene = rally asserted", "it appears", it is fire = bable " &c. . At if there was no certainty. or as if they were affraid of resturing what is said. But so it is; and In the study of physic logy after dow = ling a large anount of time to the acquirement what is known, There is a great deal if time to be spent in learning what is not known". Here again as in the pracetice of medicine, the errors of our

⁽¹⁾ Sugesser Reeds. do. do. do

fredecessors, have improved, our An owledge, by bringing us meaned to the true frath. The reason for all this phectua tron and versatility of opinion is evident= by, This . They sive gy treats of the internal action of the human body during life. We can not plunge our eyes into The interior of the living to examine and ascertain what is going Here then is the advantage of anatomy our it. Anatomy treats of the structure, of the human body, which does not change after death, and there = fore with the aid of a scalpel

The formation and minute struc =

1/---twee of the lissues, can be easily as: certained. One can suit, fel it, weigh it, experiment upon it, and The analomist, is thus ready to do what the physiologist never could. That is, not only to explain The trush of his science, but also be prove, and authenticate them by actual demonstration.

The freceding studies, as neces: very to Nomeopashs, as to Allopashs, The difference between them. O have Thut far given a slight shetch or an imperfect ideal, of those sien ces, which by their cooperation, have contributed, to the advancement of medicine, and Therefore, of the great difficulties, that our limited intillect has to over come, he fore it can duly become master of its principles, and he able to apply them with certainly and precision. These different and mimerous brancher of study, have to be pursued_ by the student without regard to the system, of which he is thereafter to become

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an adept. Allopaths, and Homeofraths, are Thus far united in their labors and researches. The object of there two systems is the same, to cure disease; The difference between them, consists in the mode, of curing them. But we shall see This hereafter. For the fresent let us drop Homeopathy, while Pask This question. Although medicine "has among it's advocates, many illustrious na= mes, although medicine has been aided in it's progress, by numerous other sciences, has it wer merited our full confidence! Thever! To prove this, very little is needed, Only look at the various

^{//} I have allude exclusively to allogathic medicine.

systems founded by these great men, they contradict and destroy each other, They are known for a short time, and then fall. Hould this he the case if they muited the confidence and approbation of the profession? Not so must assuredly. "Opinionum commenta delet dies, natural judicia confumal" Given. But this is no idea of mine, let us litten for a while to what some of the most renowned advertes of the art say on the subject.

¹¹⁾ Hime destroys the fictions of ofinion, and confirms the decisions of

Defectioness of the Mopathic Allopathie practioners. Dichat, in the introduction to his general anatomy, gives the following des cription of the practice of medicine. Thera penties" he says, "consits in an incohunt mass of opinions, Themselves incohnent; and materia medica) is of all Johnson logical veiences, that in which the limited range if the human mind, is best depicted. It is no seince for a methodic intellect. It is a laborinth, of errational ideas. of Jurile observations, of ellusory means, of formulas as strange, as they are ineffortheresible. Det is said That The prace tice of medicine is disqueting, It my, that at the foresent day, it is no occupation

for a man of sound reason. Defore Bichal, Stahl, whore genius is well Anviow, was convinced of the falseness, and absurdity of the allofathie Therapenties. Goazet, physician of great re: nown in Folouse, in a public dissulation, before the most learned, of that city, made The following flattering remark. "In an ordinary disease, said he, "The murse knows as much as the physician, and in an extraordinary disease, The Johnsician Knows no more than the muse" De. S. Johnson, who is, no doubt, well Known to all, says that physic is a melancholy attendance on misery, a mean

⁽¹⁾ Falseness, and absurdity are Stahl's own words.

submission to previshness, and a continual interruption of pleasure". In eminent Thench unter has, observed, That "Thysic is the art of amusing the fratient, while nature cured Again, we read in the works of Bordeau, Shat an eminent physician speaking to one of his colleages observed "I have changed my mode of Juachie Three or four times in my life." And I," replied The other "have changed system at many times again." And lastly, it is but a short time

⁽¹⁾ Dr. Baris's Sharmacologia, night edition.

⁽²⁾ I must however remark that the manner in which some allopathie Thysicians, physic thus patients, is any thing, but amusing.

since, That a professor of unatomy in France, when delivering the introducto my to his course before his class, said, I, confess to you with the greatest Grain. that the medicine of our day, our Therapeutics, in fine, offer to us nothing reliable, or really true. In two shows and years, it has not made a single step, it has not advanced or improved an atom, it has not even reached the state of embrayo, for it has no germ of life; and unless, another system of Therapenties based on other Grinciples and cousiderations, replaces it, medicine will die even before birsho

Basis of the Homer pashie duction Il more pitiful and disgracing description of an art, was never given by its own advocates, Than that which occupies the freeding chapter. But is this the case with regard to the homeofrashie Therapenties? By me meand, This doctrine, for which we are indebted to the illustrions Haha: nemann, is based upon one simple true and sole farinciple. Similia similibus curunter. All in Shis system is as clear, as simple, and as rational, as its funda = mental Grinciple; and in it we see fulfilled The votes of the last Jurylessor which we mentioned. So evident is this axiom, that it seemed, at limes, to flash Through the

mind, of many of the ancient and mo = dern practioners.

Hippocrates in his works, Chas often evinced, that it was not strange to him. He has for exeaughte said, that a drug which will fire duce strangury will cure strangury when resulting from another cause. Un his work entiled, De morbis popularibus, we find The following law, Dolor dolorem solvil; "pain removes pain, again in one of his aphorisms "Gandet ventriculus prizedus frigedis, "a cold stomach requires cold Things. On another one of his works we note the following remarkable passage. "By si: milar things, disease is caused, and by developing similar conditions we recover from disease" and again By vomiling, vomil =

ing is arrested," and in another place, duper breathing The spirit of Tomers Gathy, he says. "What which causes disuria, cough, dianhed, and vomit ing, is capable of curing These vilements. Mouldw, Desharding, Dersholow, Mory, and Streek, have severally ex= pressed Their adherence to the homispa-This law. The well-ated Stable shows his assent to the same formula in the Jullowing words. "The received method in medicine of treating disease by opposite remedies, that is by mede cines which are offersed to The morbid (phenomena); is completly false and abourd. On the contrary Van con= vinced that diseases are subdued,

by agents which produce a similar affection. I could extract many more such, quotations, from The exellent introductory address, delivered at the Komeofrashie Medical Pollege of Vennsylvania, by Trofessor Co. J. Henfiel M. D. on the 12th of October 9057, but The nature of my tash will not allow me to be so minute. Heversheless, I can not pass over, The everds of Basilius Valentinus, as guoted in The same address, he said Like its contrary, heat, by heat; cold, by cold; stitches, by stitches: for one heat attracts another, one cold, another, as The magnet attracts The iron.

Mode of ascertaining the similarity between The diseases The drug. Some might furhaps inquire, which is The meaning or what is meant by The words, like cures like, and how can The likeness he ascertained? The explanation is very simple. The all know, that the similarity, is to be ascertained, by provings upon The Popphat are These fromings! It herson in a healthy evidition Takes a given quantity of a drug, and observes The effects, or symptoms, which This drug for duces, There effects, must of course be frashological, and There fore This drug will care These same pashological effects or symptoms when

fireduced by another cause, and this is what we mean by like cures like? In this we may say really consists the glorious discovery of the illustrious founder of the Homeofice-Thie law? Hatenemann, foroved upon his own person fifty drugs, which he subsequently administered with uniform succeeds, in diseases character= ised by symptoms similar to Those which then drugs had for duced in Office him, upwards of three hundred other drugs, were from d, by This followers, and since That time,

almust, all remedial agents, have hem similarly examined.

Thus Materia Medica, and Therapeuties, which have heartofore here The most complicated, and, we may say, incomprehensible of sciences, find Themselves reduced to one simple law, of the efficacy of which Wahnemann was convinced, by interrogating nature in his provings, and listining to its answer in This effects.

Infinitesimal dosef. Helypashie physicians combat and deride the Homeopathie doctrine, by alleging, that The infinitessimal doses which are used, are naturally, ensignificant, and Dr. Bouth frompously asserts, That They cannot, either by analogy, or upon any other theore. lical grounds have any June upon The human frame. What can we say in answer to This? Shall we fromt out the immense majority of cures, performed by small do: ses, or shall we observe, with Harling. In measuring the importance and value of Things, The true explorer of nature Knows weither great nor little. Dut to illustrate, that small

doses, can and do have the property of for ducing visible effects, Wwill copy the following passagraph, from Dr. Mempel's introductory aldress, page 23. Toppe informs us that six by pounds of water are tinclured Through and Thron ugh, by The 60th part of a grain of carnine. Yorking the millionsh part of there six by pounds, and dividing a single drop of their mellionth part into another million parts, The ever of each furt may still be distinctly re: evgnized through the microscope. Vodine which had been dessolved in 450.000 parts, of water, may still be noted upon by starch, and Kitchen sult which had been dessolved in 1.640.000 parts of water, is sensibly affected by nitrate of silver.

One grain of copper will impart a blue tint to 10.55% cubic inches of water, Thus being divided, ento 22,738,600 visible parts. According to Mueller, a grain of mush may be dissolved into Three hundred and twenty quadrellever fracts, each of which is still furceptible by The smell. I ned hardly mention the infronderable and yet often fatal of fects of Gassion, or the power of contagium, which may be carried from continent to continent, without losing its murderous energy. What chemist is not acquainted with The wonderfull effect of platinum upon oven, on certain occasions. It has y iron immersed in strong nitrie acid will be immedially decomposed by The acid;

but if previously we touch the iron with a piece of platinum, it becomes passive to the effects of the acid, and it may be immersed with impunity. This bar can impart by contact its passive Groperties to others, and these, In others, and so on repeatedly. What force develops This fromes of resistance in the iron, we do not know, but he it what it may it is evident that this effect is owing to the quantity of platinum commicated to the iron by the contact. This quantity heing infinitessimul, me see That infinitedsimal dutes, do, for duce The most powerful effects.

¹⁾ This experiment was made by Dr. Clenylle on the 3d of Movember 1857.

Proofs But why should me dwell so long on This subject. Such a Thing is certainly useless, especially if we con sider, Shal The homeofathicity of the remedy, does not consist in the minute mest, of the dose, but alone in its similarity with the disease. More over, why should me dispute and waste argument upon a question which can easily and incontrivertably he proved The superiority of the homeofathic in Germany, France, England and other By the statistics recently made in The hospitals of Sainte Margarite

in Paris we have the following result. In the allohathie department directed by Ovetors Valleix and Marolle, out of one thousand patients builted for different diseases, one him dred and Shirteen died. In the homerfuthie defertment out of the same number of patients which were There treated by Dr. Yessurs only eighly five died. The administrators of the Hi= pital de Thoissey (Sin) have declared The same favorable result. According to Their books, The mortality has great = by diminished since the hospital was placed in the hands of homeofrathie prachtioners. Dy a letter written by Mr. Mal=

ton almoner of the Refuge de Marseille, published in the Gazette de Dovvence in September of 1849, we see that out of 270 cases of cholera (seventy cases of which were of the most alarming character) which were There homes. pathically treated by 0 - Charges There were only 15- deaths when all Through the city The mortalety exceeded fifty per cent. The following are some of the statistics, Kindly collected by Do Buth in his "Fallacies of Homes: Thathy from the Jublic hospitals of Vienna. Preumerica. Admitted Died Allepathie hosp. Vienna 1134 260 23 Homerpassie do . do . | 538 | 28 | 5

Pleurisy Admidled Died Deaths per cent Allopashie Mars. . . 1017 134 13 Homeopashie do., . 386 12 3 Perilonitis Fevers. Helosp., hvep., 969, 931, 9 Rom. dv., 3062 84 2 Oflleto. hvap.... 9371.1509 16 do . . . 1423 219 14 Moom. The same DI Routh gives the states

lies, of the Mospitals of Sondon.
Edinburgh, Liverpool, Glasgow, Ling.
Leipzig and other places, the gene
ral result of which is as follows.
Different diseased. Admited Died Deathsportent
Othlop. hosps. Hotal 119,630 11.791 10.5Hom do. do. 32.655 1.365 4.4

Objection to Momentas hy Answer. With all these material proofs, in our favor, it is still very posseble That some disputations, enemy of The true dictine, may think all our logie overshrown, by the follow = ing question. "If it be true that so many proofs exist, and if the su periority of the homeofrashie ductrine is so evident, why is it, that The great majority of physicians still follow the old; system? Such an objection, at first oppeard, to be strong, founded on fact; but in reality, it is only superficial, and of but little value!

drush in it self, is always trush Though it he hidden, unknown, or disbelieved by all. The The Wholemaie system, which teached that the sun, moon, planet and start, revolve around the earth in 24 hours, was universally Cheld to be true not with tanding its absurdily for the space of thirteen cen twice. It when in the year 1550 Micholand Copernidemons traded The plane lary system as it really is, he was laughed at, and thus a truth now obvious, was un known for centuries and after its discovery dishelieved for years by The great majorely.

That the earth xet. more around the sun.

Trypy is it that three hundred millions of Chinese, to whom misim aried, from different countries have been freaching christianety for centuries, do not believe in it yet. and The immense majorily of The in habilants of That mation, still remain in edolatry, and fraganism, nevertheless, can it he doubted but That christianely is infinitely en = perior to idulating and fraganism. In the year 1642 the members of The Academie de France; de land un animously, That the blood ded not circulate in the human bidy. Thirty years after, They still persisted in the opinion that such a thing was impossible. Not withstanding

The blood does circulate. We also see in the his long of this respectable assembly. That in the year 1609, it expelled one of its members, for having (successfully) treated a case! of enter millent fever, with bars. In fine That select body of the most learand men, was greatly opposed to The inventation of the vaccine vi= rus, for the space of Ist years, and it was only when three princes of royal blood were inoculated con: trary to their will that they cousen: ted to admit its advantages. Who has since then doubted of the efficacy of vaccination, and greatly are we in debted to Venner for its discovery.

Thus all great discoveries and trush have been disputed and disbelieved for a time, and afterwards a chown ledged. He may Therefore nourist The flattering hope, that Homes: pathy will one day be in univer =

Hew reasons in favor of The: merpashy. The practice of homeopathy in the different capitals of Europe has suffered great opposition. When the Asiatic cholera reigned in Vienna, D- Fleish = man (a homeopashie praetitioner) cured livice as many as were saved by the old school fractitioners, and it was then that the Emperor, remowed the restrictions that had previously been imposed upon The fractice of homers as they in his dominions, and established The hospital which had smee heen The principal school of ho= merpashy in Curvepe.

Is not this a new and convincing front of the enfuriority of the new system? We must also remember that the discovery of Momentally, dates only from the year 1796, and in the short periods of 62 years that has elapsed since that time, the firegrees it has made for exceeds that of any other duction ne: But this is only an affirmation of what Ciero has soud. fine confirms the decisions of nature. Haking into consideration all there circumstances, and the statistic data of The cures performed in the last mentioned hospitals of Curope, we have resulting The incontroverlable but that The

new method is under all circumstances for superior to the old system, and this accomplishes the object of this essay. Thus the simple formula. Gimilia, simulibus, directly opposed to the old one, Contraria cotrariis curantier, fireducing a radical revolution in therapeuties rendering The treatment of disease; firstly more efficacions, since it cures, disease by direct me and; se condly, more semple, by basishing the incomprehensible mix tures of drugs, in one forescription, and this dly less disagreeable to The spatient, by relieving him from nausealing doses, blisters peas, sinapisms, sealons, leaches, and The murderous lancet, benefits pumanily to such an extent, that I can but exclaim with Sharp. " Momentashy is a hour to

mankind from the Giver of all good, and it is the duty of man to embrace it, and a diveate its cause to The best of his ability

Conclusion We can now say that in the annals of seemee medicine should stand unrivaled in the most prominent place on account of els great importance and utilety. its object consisting in The presuvalion of health and life. Mathematics, Astronomy. Thibosophy. Volities ver. are all us eful suinces, and their objects are certainly of Chrime imporlance to man. But, he what Junforse, would They serve and how could They be applied, with out health? Realth is undoubt

edly, The most precious element of life, and as mide eine does

restore it, when it is lost, we can justly seny Short, man, is not man, is not man, is not man,

If though, it can not create the man (this prerrogative is two high and alone competes with the maker of the universe) it certainly prolongs existance, and impudes the destruction of life.

Mis clear That each mortal saved by medicine, can be considered, as a new being, whom without medicine, would have ceased to exist.

Ols Shere any other sceince in The universe, upon which, The Almighty has conferred this fire-cives faculty, This devine fries

8,

lege? We not then a touly scient tiple of hysician, one who can thus reconstruct man, the great master frice of nature, almost a second Oily! But in, far he it from me the thought of comparing man to his matter, we are but the instruments of this divine will.

A. A. de Farma